

Amendments of the Specification

Please replace paragraph [0082] of the patent publication with the following amended version of that paragraph:

[0082] Referring to FIG. 9a, there is illustrated an enlarged cross-sectional view of the connector of FIG. 8, taken along line A-A in FIG. 8. The elastic non-conductive fiber 88 may be tensioned in the directions of arrows 93a and 93b, to provide a predetermined tension in the non-conductive fiber, which in turn may provide a predetermined contact force between the conductors 90 and the mating contact 96. In the example illustrated in FIG. 9a, the non-conductive fiber 88 may be tensioned such that the non-conductive fiber 88 makes an angle 95 with respect to a plane 99 of the mating conductor 96, so as to press the conductors 90 against the mating contact 96. In this embodiment, more than one conductor 90 may be making contact with the mating conductor 96. Alternatively, as illustrated in FIG. 9b, a single conductor 90 may be in contact with any single mating conductor 96, providing the electrical contact as discussed above. Similar to the previous example, the non-conductive fiber [[86]] 88 is tensioned in the directions of the arrows 93a and 93b, and makes an angle 97 with respect to the plane of the mating contact 96, on either side of the conductor 90.

Please replace paragraph [0087] of the patent publication with the following amended version of that paragraph:

[0087] FIGS. 15a and 15b illustrate the connector 80 in combination with a mating connector 97. The mating connector 97 may include one or more mating contacts 96 (see FIG. 8), and may also include a mating housing 116 that may have top and bottom plate members 118a and 118b, separated by a spacer 120. The mating contacts 96 ~~may be~~ may be mounted to the top and/or bottom plate members 118a and 118b, such that when the connector 80 is engaged

with the mating connector 97, at least some of the contact points of the plurality of conductors 90 contact the mating contacts 96, providing an electrical connection between the connector 80 and mating connector 97. In one example, the mating contacts 96 may be alternately spaced along the top and bottom plate members 118a and 118b as illustrated in FIG. 15a. The spacer 120 may be constructed such that a height of the spacer 120 is substantially equal to or slightly less than a height of the end walls 86 of connector 80, so as to provide an interference fit between the connector 80 and the mating connector 97 and so as to provide contact force between the mating conductors and the contact points of the plurality of conductors 90. In one example, the spacer may be constructed to accommodate movable tensioning end walls 86 of the connector 80, as described above.

Please replace paragraph [0091] of the patent publication with the following amended version of that paragraph:

[0091] An example of another woven connector according to aspects of the invention is illustrated in FIGS. 17a and 17b. In this embodiment, a connector 150 may include a first connector element 152 and a mating connector element 154. The first connector element 152 may comprise a housing 156 that may include a base member 158 and two opposing end walls 160. The first connector element may include a plurality of conductors 162 that may be mounted to the base member and may have an undulating form along a length of the conductors, similar to the conductors 136a and 136b of connector 130 described above. The undulating form of the conductors may provide a plurality of contact points along the length of the conductors. A plurality of non-conductive fibers 164 may be disposed between the two opposing end walls 160 and woven with the plurality of conductors 162, forming a woven connector structure. The mating connector element 154 may include a plurality of conductors 168 mounted to an

insulating block 166. When the mating connector element 154 is engaged with the first connector element 152, as illustrated in FIG. [[17b]] 17a, at least some of the plurality of contact points along the lengths of the plurality of conductors of the first connector element may contact the conductors of the mating connector element to provide an electrical connection therebetween. In one example, the plurality of non-conductive fibers 164 may be elastic and may provide a contact force between the conductors of the first connector element and the mating connector element, as described above with reference to FIGS. 9a and 9b. Furthermore, the connector 150 may include any of the other tensioning structures described above with reference to FIGS. 10a-12. This connector 150 may also have the advantages described above with respect to other embodiments of woven connectors. In particular, connector 150 may prevent trapped particles from plowing the surfaces of the conductors in the same manner described in reference to FIG. 13.

Please replace paragraph [0100] of the patent publication with the following amended version of that paragraph:

[0100] Referring to FIG. 23, there is illustrated an example of an array of woven connectors according to aspects of the invention. According to one embodiment, the array 210 may comprise one or more woven connectors 212 of a first type, and one or more woven connectors 214 of a second type. In one example, the woven connectors 212 may be the connector 80 described above in reference to FIGS. 7-15b, and may be used to connect signal traces and or components on different circuit boards to one another. The woven connectors 214 may be the connector 170 described above in reference to FIGS. 18-22, and may be used to ~~connect~~ connect power traces or components on the different circuit boards to one another. In one example where the connector 170 may be used to provide power supply connections, the rod

member 180 may be substantially completely conductive. Furthermore, in this example, there may be no need to include insulating fibers 176, and the fibers 172, previously described as being non-conductive, may in fact be conductive so as to provide a larger electrical path between the woven tube and the rod member. The connectors may be mounted to a board 216, as illustrated, which may be, for example, a backplane, a circuit board, etc., which may include electrical traces and components mounted to a reverse side, or positioned between the connectors (not shown).